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tinued action in some other part, on which principle emetics should be given in small doses, so as to produce nausea, and be repeated frequently till the disease yields to their use. In persons of a good constitution, it ceases spontaneously, in from eight or ten days, till a month, but if it should continue longer, we ought to use the most active remedies for its removal, for we are taught by observation, that the oftener people have been attacked with a cold, the more readily they are affected by it, and that the longer it has continued, the more difficult it is to be removed: the case of loss of voice from cold, in our list, is attended with some curious circumstances: the subject of it, can, at intervals, speak as when in health, nor is it accompanied with any pain, and the pulse is very little, if at all increased in frequency.

NATURALISTS' REPORT.

From December 20, 1809, till January 20, 1810.

Happy the man possessed of ancient groves,
 Happier who plants his trees, while time improves,
 And forms their beauties to reward his care,
 He like great Cyrus cries "I placed them there."

DE LILLE'S GARDEN.

THERE are few people in whose breasts the desire of beholding the country and its scenery is totally extinguished, whether it is instinctive or habitual it is impossible to trace, some have gone so far as to say, that it is derived from the pleasure which our first parents enjoyed, ere disobedience drove them from Paradise; certain it is however, that the green robe of nature conveys to the imagination pleasures of which all are desirous to participate, and as that exquisite painter of simple scenery, Cowper, expresses it, if they can no otherwise enjoy the sight of green they will plant a sprig of mint in an old tea-pot. "Happier who plants his trees" and beholds them grow with that healthy vigour, which shows each placed in its proper soil and situation; but without attention to their natural characters continual mistakes will be the consequence, attended with stunted and unhealthy growth. The spongy roots of the alder penetrate the marshy soil; the wide spreading roots of the larch extending over a great space of dry sandy ground, receive abundant nourishment where few others would thrive, while the elm with closely entangled roots grows with luxuriance only in the richest loam, and the oak, whose deeply penetrating roots were early noticed by planters, grows only to advantage in earth where its roots are not impeded in their descent. From these examples it may be seen how necessary the study of natural characters are to ensure to the planter success, and as the season for planting is at hand, to direct him who wishes with "their beauties to reward his care."

During this dreary season the observations of the Naturalist are very limited; without his attention is directed to the study of Cryptogamic plants, there is little to interest.

December, 22, Thrush (*Turdus Musicus*) singing.

25, Common Wren (*Sylvia Troglodytes*) singing.

27, Thrushes singing.

January 2, 1810. Common Wren, and Robin Redbreast (*Sylvia Rubecula*) singing.

3, Misseltoe Thrush (*Turdus Viscivorus*) singing. This bird no doubt was once plentiful in Ireland, but for many years they were unknown and it is only within these five or six years, they have been observed, adding their song to cheer the naked groves.

Sparrows (*Fringilla Domestica*) assembling about their nesting holes, and making considerable noise.

12, Robin Redbreast, singing.

14, A large flock of Wild Geese flying to the Southward.

19, Wren singing.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

From December 20, 1809, till January 20, 1810.

To prognosticate the weather which immediately ensues from Meteorological appearances has been attempted from the most remote periods of antiquity, but it is only since a more correct knowledge of astronomical periods has been acquired that philosophers have observed a correspondence between certain seasons. Mr. Toaldo supposes that the seasons correspond with one another every 19 years, or lunar period, in confirmation of this theory